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### FRANCE AGAIN RESPONDS

We hear little of what France is doing to win the war, aside from making a fight that will go down in history as the most gallant the world has ever known. Her strict conservation of food is taken as a matter of course, based upon necessity. The willingness with which the French people have given of their savings is admired, but seldom spoken of. The Activities of her civilian population in war work rarely find place in the news dispatches. Somehow, America has formed the opinion that France is fighting nobly, but is doing little else.

In reality France, behind the fighting lines, is busy as the proverbial bee hive. Every possible foot of land is being cultivated. Munitions factories are crowded to full capacity day and night. Men unfitted for military service and the women and children are straining every nerve and every muscle to do their full part in making victory certain. They are working with a loyalty and devotion that has never been surpassed.

Now comes the announcement that France has undertaken a shipbuilding program more ambitious than that of any year in normal times. Sternly realizing the need for ships now and in the years immediately following attainment of peace, a plan has been evolved more ambitious than that of any peace year.

Plants are to be established along the French coast, as well as in Algeria and Indo-China, and 300,000 tons of shipping will be constructed in 1918, which is more than double the total of any previous year.

Wooden vessels have an important place in the program, but many steel ships will also be built and the cooperation of America is needed in securing the necessary supplies. England has allotted some steel to French shipbuilders and this country will send 13,500 tons to build eight ships totaling 46,000 tons.

Worn and drained as she is in money, men and materials, it was not believed that France could do more than hold her own on the fighting line, leaving the co-ordinate responsibilities to her allies, and in responding so nobly to the call for ships she has again demonstrated an ability to meet every demand of the war with a willingness and a readiness which has excited the wonder and the admiration of the world.

### A GOOD SIGN

The war department has started a weeding out process which promises to rid the army of officers who have had German affiliations. Past records of certain officers are being carefully scrutinized and it is intimated that any who may have had strong German leanings will be dropped from the rolls.

Captain Walter Stake has been discharged. Secretary Baker declines to reveal the grounds for Stake's removal, but it is quite generally believed in official circles that the action is based on his former connection with the Fatherland. Stake was assistant editor of George Sylvester Viereck's paper, prior to entering the army. There may be no connection between his removal and the allegation that strong influence was used to assign him to service at Governor's Island, headquarters of the department of the East, instead of at San Antonio, which was originally designated as his station. But it is

a good sign when the government takes notice of the past relations which officers may have had with the enemy and adopts measures which insure protection against the dangers of betrayal and treason.

The precaution is one that will commend itself to every American with a son or brother whose life may be dependent upon the integrity of his officers.

### THE HOTBED OF RACE PREJUDICE

For 40 years Germany has been the hotbed of race prejudice. Teaching of racial superiorities and inferiorities was part of the Prussian policy. It was necessary in order to poison the German mind with the belief that they were a chosen people called for world domination.

Only in Germany were the fantastic theories of racial development, spun by pseudo-scientists on the basis of the evolution theory and the discovery of the Aryan language affinities, taken seriously. What was a wild amusement of faddists in other lands became part of German statecraft, education and religion.

Germany invented the Yellow Peril. It was Bismarck who first voiced the idea that Western Europe might again suffer a Tartar invasion.

While breeding a nation of white Huns, German statesmen sought to conjure up another menace of yellow Huns, probably to blind Americans and Englishmen to their own interests and real peril.

Germany's forcible seizure of Chinese territory and her coercion of Japan after the Chino-Japanese war in the nineties were justified on the ground of thwarting the "Yellow Peril."

Germany was the stamping ground of anti-Semitism. Jews were discriminated against financially and socially up to the very beginning of the war, and it was practically impossible for a Jew to obtain a commission in the Prussian army. It was the Baltic-German clique in the czar's court that invented Russian anti-Semitism.

Likewise it was in Germany that the doctrine of the degeneracy of the Latin or Mediterranean races was first started on its vicious journey around the world.

It is shameful to remember, but this German-implanted idea was widespread in the United States after the Spanish war. Returning from German universities and readers of Max Nordau's absurd books helped make it popular. The doctrine is dead now. It vanished in the battlesmoke of the Marne, never to lift its head again.

At the outbreak of the war German agents in the United States did all they could to arouse race prejudice in the United States against the allies by harping on the Japanese alliance and the use of Indian and African troops by France and Britain—while they themselves were arming the Turk for his onslaught on Christianity.

### HABIT—YOUR ALLY OR YOUR ENEMY?

We make life easy by our habits, or we make it hard.

"Our nervous system grows to the modes in which it is exercised," is the scientific explanation of habit.

Some of us exercise our nervous system to our advantage. For example, we have good habits of putting on our clothes neatly, quickly, and without thought. And some of us have bad habits of temper, or of worrying, or over eating.

We seldom recognize the power of any habit until it is formed. And the great trouble is that we slip into habits, good and bad, drift into them, or slump into them without thought. But they are none the less binding because we have not intended to make them, and it is none the less hard to break them.

What the new soldier in training suffers from most is not the change in his food and collar, but the making over of the habits of his body to suit his new profession. The walking habits of the soldier are often bad and it takes months of training to replace them with the fine easy marching habits of the regular army man.

Many human habits are being made over by the war, and there is no reason why the soldier boy should receive all of the discipline and benefit.

Once in a while it is a good plan for all of us to take stock of our peculiar assortment of habits—and then to treat them as allies—or as enemies.

German spies in Mexico are accused of messages on soiled laundry. Here's a case that justifies washing the dirty linen in public.

### A PLEASURE GIVING ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Tampa Tribune).  
The announcement in the press yesterday by Mr. Justice J. B. Whitfield to Supreme Court of Florida that he will offer himself to the people as their Supreme Court Justice again next spring, is the first definite statement the people have had that the rumors concerning his retiring at the end of the term are not true.

There are men who doubtless would have him retire voluntarily because they want the position and think they can land it; others are told would like to have the members of the present court almost without exception, retired if such thing could be done. Others still, and we know they are in the large majority, believe that the makeup of the State Supreme Court should be left as it is for years, long enough for the State to get some real benefit of the ripening experience of the men now deciding the judicial problems of the state.

It is not best for changes to be made too often in the judiciary. In fact, we believe that the best interests of justice would be had by taking the courts, certainly the higher courts, out of politics, and electing the justices for life or during good behavior. If this were done, there would be more care exercised in the selection of men to fill this most responsible and really, in our opinion, the most honorable position the state has to offer.

This line of thought has been suggested by the fact that in the very announcement of Justice Whitfield's candidacy lies also the fact that there is liable to be some opposition to his re-election, and as there is no telling what a political election in Florida is going to do, it is possible that he may be left out.

The Tribune hopes that confident aspirants will refrain from interfering with what we believe to be the best interest of the state—the present complexion of the Supreme Court. We say this at this time especially because it will affect Mr. Justice Whitfield whom we believe to be one of the sanest, most logical and sound judges the state has had in many generations. His opinions have all the earmarks of the learned jurist that he is; and the opinions of the court when written by him stand as gems of soundness and legal accuracy.

We trust younger aspirants will continue to cherish their ambitions for a few years longer, so that they also may be benefited by the learning and the example of the jurist whom they would displace merely because he has to enter a political race every so many years.

Because he is commissioned for a specific term of years is not a reason why, so long as he is the justice he is, he should be made to contend with some political aspirant for the position.

### THE SLOGAN.

"Now is the time for all good men  
To come to the aid of the party."  
I write it down and again  
That sentiment hale and hearty;  
It's a grand old phrase to practice on  
When testing your skill at typewriting.  
And it meant a lot in the days ago  
When political times were piping.

"Now is the time for all good men  
To come to the aid of the party."  
It once went great in the seasons  
When the partisan trend was hearty;

But now in the days when we fight  
The Hun,  
Because of his hate besotten,  
That sort of a phrase is through and  
done,  
Its potency is forgotten.

"Now is the time for all good men—"  
We need a new line to finish  
For strong as the hold of the old has  
been  
Its power and strength diminish;  
So we cheerfully tap on the keys  
again  
And write, in our exaltation,  
"Now is the time for all good men  
To come to the aid of the Nation!"  
—Berton Braley.

### A DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY.

One Hundred Years Ago.  
1817—Theological School building at Princeton, N. J., was opened.  
Seventy-five Years Ago.  
1842—Town of Monterey, Cal., was taken by Commodore Jones, U. S. N., under the belief that war existed with Mexico.

Fifty Years Ago.  
1867—Talladega College opened for colored students by the American Missionary Association.

Twenty-five Years Ago.  
1892—Redfield Proctor was elected United States senator from Vermont.

One Year Ago Today in The War.  
Oct. 19, 1916—Cunard liner *Albatross* sunk by mine in English Channel; British advanced their line south of Bapaume; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that England was paying \$10,000,000 a day in United States for war supplies.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY.  
Brig. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, U. S. A., recently detailed as chief of the embarkation service, born at Jacksonville, Fla., 58 years ago today.

Charles R. Crisp, representative in Congress of the Third Georgia district, born at Ellaville, Ga., 47 years ago today.

Judge Walter H. Sanborn, of the United States circuit court, born at Epsom, N. H., 72 years ago today.  
Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, born at Grand Ridge, Ill., 54 years ago today.

William J. Burns, who has an international reputation as a detective, born in Baltimore, 56 years ago today.

The Journal's "Want Ad" columns is a first-class medium.

## HE'S COMING



### Our Soldiers In The Fight

As Reported to The Vigilantes.

Recent dispatches from France tell that German prisoners are disgusted with the action of their officers whom they charge with holding back and refusing to expose themselves to the risks of war. Apparently our officers are not adopting these Teutonic tactics. On the contrary, it appears that the whole Expeditionary Army has been tremendously worked up and stimulated over a story of heading, during in which three American Generals figure. The first news of this to reach this country appears in a letter recently received by Julian Street of The Vigilantes. It is from an American college boy serving in France, and reads as follows:

"The American soldiers over here have been gaining in impressiveness. We are all proud of them. There is a story going around, and I hear it from officers who say that they were present, that three of our newly-appointed generals who were invited to witness the recent French attack north of Verdun, asked if they might make the attack. So, instead of standing back on the hill, they went up and over with the French soldiers. At any rate the story gained credence and the Allies' troops have gone wild about it. It has raised a wonderful confidence in our whole army."

"The attack itself was a marvelous thing. The strength and the spirit of the French troops was a surprise to all of us, even here, where we know them so well. They went forward so fast that they had to stop to wait for their own barrage to advance ahead of them. The artillery preparation, which had been going on for four days, was perfect. More and more the allies are using up shells in place of men. The number of French lost was almost unbelievably small. There were two heavy barrage fires, by the way, one to protect the infantry advance and one behind the German lines, which accounts in some measure for the great number of German prisoners taken. But the Boche are willing prisoners. One hundred and twelve of them, for instance, deserted from a single Saxon regiment the night before the French infantry advanced."

"Petain repudiates the great offensive idea. A series of short quick jabs all along the line is what he pins his faith on. With the English advance in Flanders and with the surprise of the Italian attack, it seems to be working splendidly. At any rate, France was never in such a state of hope and confidence before."

### WHITE NON-COMMS. FOR NEGRO TROOPS

White men who are qualified for handling negro soldiers are wanted at once for non-commissioned officers in several battalions that are now open for enlistment, according to instructions received yesterday at the local army recruiting station.

The regiments open for this service are 505, 565, 175, and 509, service battalions of engineers in the national army. Further information can be secured from the recruiting office second floor Fisher Building.

Men are needed at once for every other branch of the service, including aviation and cavalry.

### INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS EXPECTED

Prof. W. S. Cawthon, state High school inspector is expected to arrive in the city today on a short tour of inspection of the schools in this county, according to statement issued yesterday by Superintendent of Public Instruction A. S. Edwards.

Prof. Cawthon was formerly principal in the high school here where he is well known, and his many friends will be delighted to see him today.

### REDEEM COUPONS ON LIBERTY BONDS

Interest bearing coupons attached to Liberty Bonds are redeemable at any postoffice, according to announcement made yesterday by Postmaster Hancock, who stated that instructions to this effect have just been received from the postmaster general.

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